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Paramount Presents $25,000 Donation to U.S. Olympic Committee

Jesse Owens, hero of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, and Max J. Humbert, President and Chairman of the Board of Paramount, presented the U.S. Olympic Committee with a $25,000 donation on behalf of the 1980 Olympic Stamp and Cupro-nickel Coin Programs at the recent American Numismatic Association convention.

Owens and Humbert presented the Texas-sized check to Robert G. Berry, Director of Fund Raising for the U.S.O.C. during brief ceremonies held at the Astro World Hotel in Houston, Texas.

"This $25,000 check," Humbert noted, "represents the first in a series of donations derived from the sale of the Soviet Union's 1980 Olympic commemorative stamps and one rouble commemorative coins in the United States. With three percent of the face value of the Soviet Olympic stamps and coins being donated to the Olympic team in the country where they are sold, we anticipate a total donation to the U.S. Olympic Committee of approximately $1 million."

Owens praised the 1980 Olympic Stamp Program for being the first to commemorate every Olympic sport, "not just those that grab the headlines and the major TV coverage," and for including the cities that will also serve as sites for the sports events and the 16 month cultural Olympics festival that opens next year.

He also complimented the designs of the sports series stamps "for the detailed accuracy of championship form, for capturing a dramatic moment in competition and for the elimina- of any nationalistic or political identification — in keeping with the real meaning of the Olympics and the quest for peace".

Owens went on to note that the use of commemorative stamps to help defray Olympic expenses was inaugurated by Greece for the first

(Continued on page 4)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In the many years Paramount has represented the Bahamas, we have had the privilege of selling many important coins. I remember the glowing letters and tremendous response from collectors when we delivered their Bahamas Proof sets, Flamingo Day crowns or magnificent Proof $2500 gold coins. The Bahamas is one of the most popular countries in the world for numismatists.

But few coins — from the Bahamas or any other country — can compare in significance and historic import with the Bahamas 1978 silver and gold coins featuring Prince Charles.

These new coins represent the first time in the history of the British Commonwealth that the heir apparent to the Throne of England will appear on a coin prior to his becoming Sovereign. Never before has this occurred. This fact alone could make the Bahamas Prince Charles coins the most significant of the decade. But there are additional reasons why I feel these coins are destined for greatness.

The Bahamas 1978 Independence $10 and $100 coins are the first ever to bear Prince Charles' portrait. But they almost certainly will not be the last. When Prince Charles ascends the Throne of England, millions of British coins and millions of Commonwealth coins will bear his likeness. Then no collection of "Charles" coins will be complete without the 1978 Bahamas issues.

According to tradition, when Prince Charles becomes King of England, his official portrait or portraits will all face left. On the 1978 Bahamas coins, Prince Charles faces right. Thus, of the millions of coins which will bear Charles' portrait when he is King, it is probable that only the 1978 Bahamas $10 silver and $100 gold coins will have a right-facing portrait.

These coins are also noteworthy because this is only the third time in history that a member of the Royal Family other than the ruling Monarch has ever appeared on a British Commonwealth coin. A truly historic issue.

In addition to the historic Prince Charles designs, the two other 1978 Bahamas Fifth Anniversary of Independence coins feature the portrait of Sir Milo B. Butler, Governor-General of the Bahamas.

All four coins will be struck in Proof exclusively. The $100 gold coins measure 27 mm in diameter and contain .401 Troy ounces of pure gold — more than most coins of this size and denomination. The $10 silver commemorative coins are a full 50 mm in diameter and weigh 700 grains.

I am personally excited about the Bahamas 1978 Independence Anniversary coins featuring Prince Charles. I personally recommend them for their beauty, historic design, and outstanding investment potential.

JOURNAL

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On Our Cover

Max Humbert (L) and Jesse Owens present a Texas-sized check for $25,000 to Robert G. Berry (R), director of fund raising for the United States Olympic Committee. The $25,000 represented the first payment to the U.S.O.C. as their share of sales from the 1980 Olympic Stamp and Cupro-nickel Coin Programs.

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PARAMOUNT DONATES $25,000 Cont'd.

Olympiad of the modern era in 1896 at Athens.

The first commemorative coinage of the modern Olympics was struck by Finland in 1951-52 for the Helsinki Games, reviving a tradition that dates back to 480 B.C. and the minting of a silver Olympic tetradrachm at Messina, in ancient Sicily.

To mark the first Olympic Games ever held in the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications is issuing a series of stamps — the first in the 80 year history of the modern Olympics to commemorate every sport scheduled for competition. The stamps are being issued in sets of four and five, with a maximum of 12 stamps per year. In addition, the 15 Olympic golden cities are being commemorated with a single annual set of stamps to be released in each of the four years between the Games.

The one rouble commemorative coins are being minted in a four-coin series. A new commemorative design will be released annually through 1980, and all of the coins will circulate in the U.S.S.R. The 31 mm coins, slightly larger and heavier than the one rouble in circulation since 1964, is the first modern Olympic coinage ever struck for circulation in non-precious metal for the Summer Games. (See page 9 for additional information.) ■

Paramount's ANA Reception Party

On the evening preceding the presentation of the $25,000 donation to the USOC, a reception party was held for the press, ANA officials and invited guests. Jesse Owens, Goodwill Ambassador for the 1980 Olympic Stamp and Cupro-nickel Coin Programs, was the center of attention.

Owens, ever the superstar, was busy all night. The press questioned Jesse on the events of 1936. Youngsters of all ages waited patiently to have their picture taken with the legendary star of the Berlin Olympics. Everyone wanted his autograph.

The surprise of the evening was provided by Stanley J. Roy. In 1936, Roy took Jesse's picture while his wife and mother welcomed him home from the Olympics. Roy protected the photo for four decades, hoping to have Owens' autograph on his timeless shot.

Roy's 42-year quest ended at the reception party.

Owens was speechless when presented with the photograph of his wife and mother kissing him in the Cleveland train station. After autographing the photo, Jesse talked of the events leading up to the picture: Hitler's insults, Gus Long's help in the broad jump, the chanting crowds, the long journey home.

It was an evening to remember for Owens, Roy and all of the guests. ■

Mrs. Joanne Humbert, wife of Paramount's President and Chairman of the Board, graciously thanks Jesse Owens for his autograph as her husband (C) looks on.

1

3

2

4

1

ANA Governor Adna G. Wilde, *Coin World* Editor Margo Russell, Former Mint Director Mary Brooks and ANA Governor Florence M. Schook (L to R) were among the many guests at the reception party hoping to have their photo taken with the Olympic superstar.

2

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Criswell (R) chat with Owens and Humbert. Mr. Criswell is President of the ANA.

3

Stanley J. Roy (L) displays his treasured photo of Owens' triumphant return to Cleveland after the 1936 Berlin Games. Owens (R) had never seen the photo before the reception. Dan Brown of Denver, Colorado looks on as Jesse reminisces.

4

Donna Spraberry of Lamesa, Texas was thrilled to have Jesse Owens' autograph. Paramount Vice-President Stanley Morycz and former Mint Director Mary Brooks await their turn with the Olympic superstar.

"Mr. Red Book", Richard S. Yeoman, and former Mint Director Eva Adams swapped stories with USOC Goodwill Ambassador Owens.

PRINCE CHARLES VISITS BAHAMAS FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

On July 10, 1973 — Bahamas Independence Day — Prince Charles spoke to the people of the Bahamas, wishing them and their leaders well. Speaking for the Queen, the Prince expressed confidence that the Bahamas would have a future of prosperity and contentment.

July 6th, 1973: Houses have been painted and the streets cleaned. Festive parades, competitions and regattas have been planned. A national anthem, "March On, Bahamaland", has been adopted and set to music. Bands of every variety practice into the night. The citizens of The Bahamas are preparing for a very important visitor and for a very important event: Bahamas Independence Day.

At precisely 4 p.m., the British Frigate *HMS Minerva* steamed into Nassau Harbor and fired a booming 21-gun royal salute. Aboard Her Majesty's ship was a 24-year-old junior lieutenant, an assistant gunnery officer in charge of the capstan which controls the ship's anchor. But from the moment the ship entered the harbor, the Naval officer became H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent to the Throne of England, and the official representative of the British Royal Family. Prince Charles was in the Bahamas to take part in the Independence ceremonies.

More than 15,000 Bahamians and tourists jammed downtown Nassau to join the festivities surrounding the arrival of Prince Charles. Dressed in the formal British Navy white tropical uniform, the Prince was greeted by Sir John Paul, the Bahamas' last British Governor; Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, and Sir Milo B. Butler, the first Bahamian Governor-General. In front of a statue of the young Queen Victoria, the Prince was officially welcomed to the islands. Thanking his official hosts, the Prince showed his good humor by telling the crowd that a recent tour of the islands had " . . . left grains of sand wedged between the royal toes . . .I will carry a piece of the Bahamas wherever I go".

The following day, July 7th, marked an active routine for Prince Charles and his hosts. First they went to the Independence Regatta, where His Royal Highness presented trophies to the winning skippers and joked with the yachtsmen. The next stops for the Prince included the Marathon Swim Meet, an all-star basketball game, and the Independence Golf Championships.

Sunday, July 8th, was designated a National Day of Prayer. The Prince, his official hosts, and thousands of Bahamians joined in the solemnities and shared in the prayers for the future of the island nation. The Prince toured the islands, visiting a Community Choir Sing and a concert by the Royal Bahamas Police Force Band. The day ended with a tour of the magnificent Nassau Botanical Gardens.

Official ceremonies dominated the activities on Monday, July 9th. At 10 a.m. Prince Charles officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bahamas new Central Bank. Next on the schedule was a luncheon hosted by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly. The afternoon was filled with tours of the New Police College and Princess Margaret Hospital. As dusk approached, the excitement mounted and thousands of residents and visitors headed for Clifford Park, site of the official flag raising ceremonies.

THE NEW FLAG IS RAISED

The evening was a blaze of glory from beginning to end. Official delegations from 52 countries and territories, government officials and honored guests took their places in the reviewing stand. The standing room only crowd overflowed the lush green hillside. They had arrived from all over the 700 islands of the Bahamas and from around the world to wish the new nation well.

One of the most important events of the Bahamas Independence celebrations was the flag-raising ceremonies. The new flag is composed of a black equilateral triangle superimposed on a horizontal background made up of two colors on three equal stripes — aquamarine, gold and aquamarine.

Black, a strong color, represents the vigor and force of a united people; the triangle represents the enterprise and determination of the Bahamian people to develop and process the rich resources of land and sea, symbolized by gold and aquamarine.

One minute before midnight a guard of honor stepped forward to the floodlighted flagpole with the Prime Minister and the Governor. Prince Charles saluted as the Union Jack descended for the final time to the strains of the British National Anthem. As the new Bahamian flag was raised, the crowd burst forth with the words to their new national anthem "Lift Up Your Head to the Rising Sun, Bahamaland . . ." and a new and proud nation was born. Fireworks and cheering filled the early morning air.

The joy of their first Independence Day was shared by the whole nation and the royal guest on Tuesday, July 10, 1973. There were more official ceremonies, marking the formal presentation of the constitutional documents by Prince Charles to the People of the Bahamas. A special message from Queen Elizabeth II was read by the Prince, in which she wished the Bahamian people and their leaders well, and expressed her confidence that the Bahamas would have a future of prosperity and contentment.

The unforgettable week of Independence celebrations ended on July 11th, when His Royal Highness, Prince Charles offered a final salute to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas before boarding the *HMS Minerva* and returning to his duties as a junior lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

SPECIAL COINS

To commemorate their Fifth Anniversary of Independence, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas is issuing two silver and two gold coins. One of the two $10 silver coins and one of the $100 gold coins feature the effigy of H.R.H. Prince Charles, Queen Elizabeth II's personal representative to the 1973 Independence ceremonies and celebrations.

Prince Charles is introduced to Sir Milo B. Butler (L) by Sir John Paul (right rear). The three statesmen toured the islands during the week of Independence celebrations.

It is the first time in the history of the British Commonwealth that the heir apparent to the throne of England will appear on a coin prior to his becoming sovereign! They are also noteworthy in that they are the first coins ever issued that portray the popular Prince Charles. As an added significance, this is only the third time in history that a member of the Royal Family other than the ruling Monarch has ever appeared on a British Commonwealth coin.

In addition to the historic Prince Charles designs, the other two Independence Anniversary coins feature the portrait of Sir Milo B. Butler, the first Bahamian Governor-General in the history of the Bahamas.

Both designs are particularly appropriate because the Prince was Her Majesty's personal representative to the

(Continued on next page)

Prince Charles and Sir Milo B. Butler are honored on the Bahamas' 1978 $10 silver coins. The 1978 Bahamas silver and gold coins represent the first time Prince Charles has appeared on a coin, and possibly the only time he will face to the right.

The 1978 Bahamas $100 gold coins (shown here enlarged) measure 27 millimeters in diameter, weigh 210 grains and are .9167 fine gold.

Independence celebration in July 1973, while Sir Milo B. Butler represented the Bahamas.

All four coins will be struck in Proof only. The Proof $100 gold coins measure 27 millimeters in diameter and weigh 210 grains and contain .401 Troy ounces of pure gold. The .500 fine Proof $10 silver coins are 50 mm in diameter and weigh a full 700 grains. The obverse designs of all four coins include the legend "FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE — 10 JULY 1973", and the Bahamas Coat of Arms appears on the reverses.

The Bahamas offers collectors the opportunity to obtain complete 4-coin Proof sets (limit two), 2-coin gold Proof sets (limit two), and 2-coin silver Proof sets (limit two). A convenient four-month payment plan has been established for collectors who wish to purchase the complete set of four commemorative coins. Each Proof set is housed in a handsome display case and is accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity.

The Bahamas' 1978 Independence coins: The first coins to portray Prince Charles and possibly the only coins to portray Charles facing to the right; and the Sir Milo B. Butler commemoratives — coins that should rank among the most significant issues of all time. ■

March On, Bahamaland!

"Lift up your head to the rising sun, Bahamaland,
March on to glory, your bright banners waving high,
See how the world marks the manner of your bearing
Pledge to excel through love and unity.
Pressing onward, march together, to a common loftier goal,
Steady sunward, tho the weather hide the wide and treacherous shoal,
Lift up your head to the rising sun, Bahamaland
Til the road you've trod lead unto your God,
March on, Bahamaland."

The National Anthem of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas
Written by T. Gibson.

Nassau's streets were filled with parades and dancing on Independence eve.

HISTORIC ONE ROUBLE OLYMPIC COIN NOW AVAILABLE

For the first time in the history of the modern Olympic Games, a host country has issued a non-precious metal Olympic commemorative coin. The first of a four-coin series, the Soviet Union's 1977-dated one rouble commemorative is now available to collectors from Paramount.

"The 1977-dated one rouble coin is the first in a series of four to be released during each year of the XXII Olympiad," according to Paramount's President, Max Humbert. "A new commemorative design will be released annually through 1980, and the coins will circulate in the USSR."

"Every coin sold will benefit the Olympic Games and the Olympic team of the country where the coins are sold," Humbert added.

HISTORIC ISSUE

The obverse design of the 1977 one rouble coin includes the State emblem of the USSR and the inscription "CCCP", the Cyrillic initials for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The lower portion of the obverse includes the value of the coin in two lines, "1 Rouble".

The reverse of the newly-available one rouble coin includes the official emblem of the 1980 Olympic Games, the inscription "Games of the XXII Olympiad, Moscow, 1980" in Cyrillic, and the date "1977".

The edge of the cupronickel-zinc one rouble coin includes two incuse inscriptions stating "One Rouble", separated by two dots.

The 31 millimeter coin is the first modern Olympic coin ever struck by a host country in an alloy not containing silver or gold. Finland issued the first commemorative coins of the modern Olympics, honoring the Summer Games in Helsinki. Dated 1951 and 1952, they were .500 fine silver. Japan, Austria, Mexico, West Germany and Canada have each issued Olympic commemorative coins, but in an alloy of silver or gold.

The emblem of the 1980 Moscow Games depicts the stylized skyline of Moscow rising above the five Olympic rings. Created by Vladimir Arsentyev, the design was selected from among 26,000 entries. Entries were received from 8,500 artists representing more than a dozen nations. Arsentyev is a 27-year-old designer from Rezekne, Latvia.

HOW TO ORDER

Struck at the Leningrad Mint, hand-selected specimens of the 1977 Cupronickel one rouble Olympic commemorative coin are now available to collectors through Paramount for only $3.95 plus 50¢ for postage and handling. Each coin is delivered in a hard plastic holder, which permits perfect viewing while protecting the historic commemorative from fingerprints, accidental mishandling, etc.

To order your 1977-dated one rouble Olympic commemorative coin, simply fill in the Special Reservation Form on the large brochure enclosed with this Journal. ■

The first of four cupronickel one rouble Olympic commemorative coins features the official emblem of the 1980 Moscow Games, and the legend "Games of the XXII Olympiad, Moscow, 1980" in Russian. This coin is now available from Paramount for $3.95 plus 50¢ postage and handling.

Photo enlarged to show detail

To Crown A Queen

The making of a sovereign — king or queen — is not determined by an act of crowning and/or a coronation ceremony. As a matter of fact, both could be eliminated without hindering in any way a sovereign's title to the throne. A vivid example of this was Queen Elizabeth's uncle, the Duke of Windsor, who succeeded his father to become King Edward VIII. Less than a year later, and five months before the actual date of his coronation, he abdicated the throne, an uncrowned king. This, however, had no effect on his reign, the shortest in English history.

This, then, is proof that a coronation does not a sovereign make: rather it is the succession of an heir.

And so we come to Elizabeth, heir to the throne on the death of King George VI; proclaimed by the Lords of the Council two days later to be "Queen of this Realm and of her other realms and territories, head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". Elizabeth took the oath and the accession was established.

At once mammoth preparations got under way at Westminster Abbey. To solve the problem of seating 7,600 people, all of the famous monuments and memorial tablets were covered with felt and boarded up. In the specially built "Annexe", they laid more than 2,200 square yards of carpeting at a cost of 6,600 pounds ($18,480). The temporary Annexe — one had been built outside the west door of the Abbey for every coronation since William IV — cost some 50,000 pounds ($140,000). The outside decorations included the ten fabulous statues of the Queen's Beasts, executed by famed sculptor James Woodford.

Queen Elizabeth II's official Coronation portrait. By tradition, Her Majesty carried the Sceptre with cross in the right hand, while holding the Orb in her left. Atop her head is the Imperial Crown and on her wrists are the Armillas — gold bracelets representing sincerity and wisdom.

The white gown has the emblem of the Commonwealth countries embroidered in gold, silver, pearls and silk. The purple Robe of State is 22 feet long and was worn only during the Coronation.

"Suddenly the great doors swung open and the Great Procession began . . ."

Further preparations were underway behind the scenes. The State Coach, in which the Queen would ride to and from Westminster Abbey, was being repaired and regilded. It was refitted with new rubber tires for greater riding comfort.

At a factory at Acton, Middlesex, thousands of new swords were made, for the Household Cavalry, the Royal Air Force, and for private orders as well. New uniforms were being made for the men of Her Majesty's Brigade of Guards. As part of the overall uniforms, it was necessary to make over 3,000 bearskins from Canadian and Russian pelts at another factory at Bethnal Green.

Souvenirs were being designed and submitted for Royal approval before being turned over to numerous factories for production. Flags, Royal arms, gilt crowns, exquisite glassware and pottery from some of the most prestigious companies in the world were designed and produced.

Service contingents from all segments of the Commonwealth began to arrive by troopship, warship, and by air. From New Zealand, Fiji and the Cook Islands to Australia, Canada and Rhodesia they came, to descend on Britain in great numbers to take part in the crowning of their Queen.

Then it was June 2, 1953. Lining the five mile long route of the processions to and from the Abbey, were 15,000 police and 1,000 military police, not to mention 10,000 sailors, soldiers and airmen. It took the two mile long procession 45 minutes to pass a given point.

The outside preparations alone had been a vast undertaking, requiring the cooperation of a special department of the War Office. Many rehearsals were required to check the timing, horses had been trained to

accept the noise of the crowds, and stands had been erected along the route to provide seating for 105,000 people.

Rehearsals had been numerous, too, at Westminster Abbey. In fact, they took place almost daily from the middle of May, and the inevitable crowds that had gathered were sometimes rewarded with a fleeting glimpse of Elizabeth. At the final full-dress rehearsal, over a thousand people participated.

Inside Westminster Abbey, everyone was in their place. It was 12:34 P.M. And " . . . the trumpets sounded and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower were shot off . . ." It was the moment supreme. The moment when ". . . The Archbishop reverently placed the Crown upon the Queen's head and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was crowned".

Escorted by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (R) and the Bishop of Durham (L), Elizabeth arrives in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation ceremonies.

Guarding the entrance to the temporary annexe at Westminster Abbey, the Lion of England displays Elizabeth II's Coat of Arms. The ten heraldic beasts created by James Woodford for Elizabeth's Coronation were later moved to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew.

It was the ultimate culmination of a scene that began to unfold moments before when peers and peeresses entered the Abbey in their scarlet robes and took their places. Then came the Knights of the Orders, followed, at first almost unnoticed, by a procession quietly entering from another direction, carrying the Regalia — the great Sword of State, the Jewelled Sword with Bracelets and Ring, the Spurs, the Orb, St. Edward's Crown, all to be placed upon the altar.

More processions followed — the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Princes and Princesses of the Royal Blood, followed by their pages bearing their coronets.

Suddenly the great doors swung open and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother entered the Abbey, and the Great Procession began — Heralds and Pursuivants with their brilliant Tabards; the High Commissioners carrying standards; the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth States; swords glinting, the Regalia flashing and sparkling. A dazzling sight!

The curtain had risen. The stage was set.

(Continued on page 14)

Horses were prepared for the noise of the crowd and the State Coach repaired and refitted with rubber tires for the post-Coronation ride through London by Queen Elizabeth II.

GOLD SOARS TO RECORD LEVELS — Jamaican Coronation Coin Joins Most Popular Gold Coin List

Collectors and investors are adding Jamaica's Coronation Anniversary $250 Proof gold coin to their holdings for the 1.25 Troy ounces of pure gold and the limited mintage.

Investors rediscovered gold coins in August as the price of the yellow metal crashed through the $200 per ounce barrier. Driven by the declining value of the U.S. dollar in foreign markets, and inflation worries at home, gold rose easily through the $205 level to sell for $208 per ounce on August 9th. By August 17th the metal surpassed the $215 per ounce price.

As gold broke through old price barriers in search of new, higher values, investors scrambled to buy South African Krugerrands, Mexican 50 Pesos and other high-bullion content coins, including the newly minted Jamaican $250 Proof gold coin.

The massive 40 millimeter Jamaican coin has attracted considerable attention due to its 1.25 Troy ounce pure gold content. Investors are buying the Jamaican Coronation Anniversary $250 Proof gold coin for its gold content *and* its limited mintage. Unlike other popular gold bullion coins, the Jamaican $250 gold coin has a maximum mintage: A mere 25,000. Thus, the 1978 Jamaican $250 gold piece combines the attributes of a bullion-rich coin with the benefits of a low-mintage numismatic coin.

Also attractive to collectors and investors is the fact that the Jamaican gold coin is minted exclusively in Proof — the ultimate in minting perfection. And the coin features a one-year-only design, authorized by the Bank of Jamaica exclusively for the Coronation Anniversary year (1978).

Issued to honor the 25th Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation, the obverse features Her Majesty as she appeared on her Coronation Day in 1953. Seated on the throne, she holds in her left hand the Orb, the golden emblem of sovereignty. In her right hand is the Royal Scepter and atop her head is St. Edward's Crown. The inscription proclaims "25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION • ELIZABETH II". The reverse includes the Jamaican Coat of Arms, the denomination, and the inscription "1953 JAMAICA 1978" signifying the Coronation Anniversary dates.

The $250 Coronation Anniversary Proof gold coin is the first Jamaican $250 coin and the largest denomination gold coin ever issued by Jamaica — significant "firsts" for collectors and investors. It is also the first gold coin of this denomination ever issued by any British Commonwealth country.

TWO COINS COMPARED

The Jamaican $250 gold coin is a value when compared with the popular U.S. $20 gold piece. The $20 coin contains a large amount of pure gold (.967 Troy oz.), but the Jamaican $250 coin contains even more: 1.25 Troy oz. A typical "common-date" $20 gold piece has a mintage of 1 to 6 million, yet the maximum mintage for the Jamaican gold coin is only 25,000. The U.S. $20 gold coin was minted in two designs from 1849 to 1933 — a total of 84 years. But the Bank of Jamaica has authorized the Coronation Anniversary $250 gold coin for one year only: 1978.

The Jamaican coin is heavier (43.2 grams vs. 33.4 grams), and larger (40 mm vs. 34 mm) than the U.S. $20 gold coin, yet the Jamaican gold coin sells for a smaller premium above its melt down value! This means collectors get more gold for their money with the Jamaican $250 gold coin

GOLD: A GLIMPSE AT THE LAST 10 YEARS

1968	Gold backing for U.S. currency is removed
1971	U.S. devalues the dollar, raises official value of gold from $35 to $38 per ounce
1973	U.S. again devalues the dollar Gold surpasses the $100 per ounce mark
1974	Gold sets new high of $197.50 in London Gold ownership legalized for U.S. citizens
1976	Gold falls to $107.75 per ounce
1978	Gold soars to new high as dollar rapidly loses value against Yen, Swiss Franc

U.S. $20 GOLD COIN vs. JAMAICAN $250 GOLD COIN

	U.S. $20	Jamaican $250
Number of Years Issued	84	1
Mintage	Up to 6 million	25,000 (Maximum)
Pure Gold Content	.967 Tr. Oz.	1.25 Tr. Oz.
Event Commemorated	None	Coronation Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II
Diameter	34 mm	40 mm
Condition	Uncirculated	Proof
Premium Above Melt Value*	81%	70%

*Calculated at $200 per Troy ounce

SIGNIFICANT FOR MANY REASONS

The 1978 Jamaican $250 gold coin is significant for reasons other than its massive 1.25 Troy ounce pure gold content. Here are but a few of the attractions possessed by this attractive coin:

- It is the FIRST Jamaican $250 gold coin and the largest denomination gold coin ever issued by Jamaica.
- It is the FIRST gold coin of this denomination ever issued by any British Commonwealth country.
- It is the HIGHEST denomination coin of the many coins issued to commemorate the extremely popular Silver Jubilee and 25th Coronation Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II.
- It features an extremely high ratio of gold bullion value to selling price, meaning the premium paid over actual gold value is unusually low for such a desirable limited mintage numismatic coin.
- It contains two to three times as much pure gold for the money as virtually any other modern gold coin issued in many years.
- It features a superb one-year-only design authorized by the Bank of Jamaica exclusively for the Coronation Anniversary year.

Jamaica's bullion-rich 1978 Coronation Anniversary commemorative gold coin is delivered in a handsome display case with a signed Certificate of Authenticity.

POPULAR GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD

	PURE GOLD CONTENT (Troy oz.)
Jamaican $250	1.25
Mexican 50 Pesos*	1.21
Panamanian 500 Balboas	1.21
South African Krugerrand	1.00
Austrian 100 Corona*	.98
U.S. $20	.97
British Sovereign*	.24

*Coins officially restruck

(Continued on page 14)

GOLD SOARS TO RECORD LEVELS Cont'd.

than with a U.S. $20 gold coin. And the Jamaican $250 coin is a gem condition Proof; the U.S. $20 coin is usually Uncirculated.

The only recently issued gold coin which approaches the 1978 Jamaican $250 Proof gold coin in gold content is the 1978 Panama 500 Balboas. The 500 Balboa coin contains 1.21 Troy ounces of pure gold, slightly less than the Jamaican $250 coin's 1.25 Troy ounces. But the Official Issue Price of the 500 Balboa coin was almost 50 percent higher than the Jamaican Coronation Anniversary $250 coin: $625 vs. $425! And the premium above melt value of the 500 Balboa coin is higher also. At $200 per ounce, the 500 Balboa coin was issued at a 163% premium; the Jamaican $250 coin is priced at 70% above its melt value.

When compared with the United States $20 gold coin, the 1978 Jamaica $250 coin has a lower mintage, a shorter mintage period, more gold and sells for a smaller premium above its melt down value. When compared with the 500 Balboa coin from Panama, the $250 Jamaican gold coin contains more gold at a lower Official Issue Price AND sells at a smaller premium above its melt down value.

Is it any wonder that given a choice among several gold bullion coins, popular U.S. gold coins, modern gold coins and the Jamaican $250 Coronation Anniversary Proof coin, that increasing numbers are selecting the one-year-only design, limited mintage and gold rich Jamaican coin?

To order your Coronation Anniversary $250 Proof gold coin, simply fill out the Special Reservation Form provided in the large-size brochure accompanying this issue of the Journal. ■

Panama's 500 Balboa gold coin contains less gold and sells at a higher premium over its melt value when compared with the Jamaica $250 Proof gold coin.

JAMAICA'S $250 GOLD COIN
vs.
PANAMA'S 500 BALBOA GOLD COIN

	Jamaica's Coronation Anniversary $250 Coin	Panama's 500 Balboa Coin
Pure Gold Content	1.25 Tr. oz.	1.21 Tr. oz.
Official Issue Price	$425	$625
Premium Above Melt Value*	70%	163%

*Calculated at $200 per Troy ounce

To Crown A Queen Cont'd.

Trumpets blared in a fanfare that echoed throughout the Abbey as the Queen stepped across the threshold. Moving slowly and assuredly up the nave, to the Chair of Estate on the gold carpeted altar, the Queen stood to begin the first of the ancient customs to be observed: the Recognition, the Oath, the Communion Service, the Investiture, when all the emblems of majesty are brought to the Queen; the golden Royal Robe, the Bracelets or Armillas, the Orb, the Royal Sceptre, the Rod of Equity and Mercy, the Ring, the richly embroidered guantleted glove.

Then the moment that all had waited for. The moment when the Archbishop took the Crown, raising it high above his head, lowering it again, blessing it, and with it, walking to stand before the Queen. In the deafening silence of the Abbey, he again raised the Crown then gently lowered it to rest on the Queen's head.

The silence was rent with "God Save the Queen".

Outside the bells rang and guns boomed as the great, clear voice of the Archbishop exorted — "God crown you with a crown of glory and of righteousness".

"The outside decorations included the ten fabulous statues of the Queen's Beasts, executed by famed sculptor James Woodford."

It was a stirring moment, a moment that blended the tradition and history of a thousand years. A moment when a Queen was crowned.

OLYMPAPHIL
1980 Olympic Stamp Program

NEWSLETTER — VOL. IV
FALL, 1978

OLYMPIAD-80

The International Olympic Committee has approved plans for the Olympic Flame to pass along a 30 day, 3000 km route from ancient Olympia to Moscow for the opening of the Games of the XXII Olympiad.

The overland route through Bulgaria and Romania will cover the shortest distance between Olympia and Moscow, as thousands of relay runners continue the symbolic link between the modern Olympiads and their counterparts in ancient Greece. A second relay will carry the Olympic torch to Tallinn, 800-year-old capital of Estonia and host city for the Olympic yachting events.

The first ceremonial lighting of the modern Olympics was the giant torch that burned at the entrance to the 1928 Amsterdam Games. Eight years later, the lighting ceremony was developed into an overland relay for the Berlin Games at the suggestion of Professor Carl Diem, founder of the Graduate School of Sports, Cologne.

Selection of the runner who will round the track and race up the 200 steps to ignite the Olympic Flame to open the Games has taken on added significance in recent years.

At the 1952 Helsinki Games, the honor fell to a 55-year-old runner, Paavo Nurmi, the incomparable Flying Finn who set world records for distance running and won gold medals in three Olympiads. At the 1964 Tokyo Games, the last leg honors went to a 21-year-old runner born in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, while at Mexico City, in 1968, a woman was selected for the first time. For Moscow in 1980, the choice will be determined by competition among athletes from the 15 republics that comprise the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, construction of the Olympic venues and facilities continues to run "way ahead of Montreal", according to Lord Michael Killanin, president, International Olympic Committee. Completion date for the refurbishing of the main Olympic venue, the 103,000 seat Lenin Central Stadium, has been accelerated from July, 1979 to this December, the swimming pool to this October and the volleyball venue to December 20.

Preliminary soccer matches for the 1980 Olympics will be held in the new Dynamo Stadium (above) in Minsk. Other preliminary soccer matches are scheduled for Kiev and Leningrad, with the finals at Lenin Central Stadium, Moscow.

The 16 month cultural Olympics program beginning next July, has added two major festivals, "Moscow Stars", and "Russian Winter", scheduled spectacular pageants at the various sports arenas, and firmed plans for the exhibition of 100 masterpieces at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Attendance is expected to range from 90,000 daily visits to theatres and concert halls, to 150,000 for the Tallinn Folk Dance Festival involving 40,000 singers, musicians and dancers.

Cultural Olympics will mark the centennial of Tallinn's first open air music festival.

(Continued on next page)

SOVIET OLYMPIC STARS TOUR INTERNATIONAL STAMP SHOWS

Ludmila Tourischeva, world gymnastics champion and winner of gold medals in three consecutive Olympics, completed a multi-nation tour on behalf of the 1980 Olympic Stamp Program this spring. Her stops included New York City, CAPEX, in Toronto, and NAPOSTA, in Frankfurt. Her husband, Valeri Borzov, the only European to win both the Olympic 100-meter and 200-meter dash in the same year, also greeted collectors at NAPOSTA.

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1. All-time Olympic stars Ludmila Tourischeva and her husband, Valeri Borzov, present official 1980 Olympic stamp album to Dr. Walter Wallmann, Burgermeister of Frankfurt.
2. Paula Pines, right, editor, *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal*, receives Ludmila's autograph.
3. At Shea Stadium, Ludmila meets with Joe Torre, N.Y. Mets manager, as scoreboard flashes an official welcome.
4. At Philatelic Foundation, curator Peter A. Robertson displays world's first Olympic stamps — Greece, 1896.
5. At the U.N., Ludmila meets with Ole Hamann, chief, U.N. Postal Administration, in front of the Peace statue, a gift from the Soviet Union.
6. At CAPEX, Olympic stamp designers compare notes — U.S.S.R.'s L.M. Sharov, center, Canada's James Hill and Peter Swann.
7. Carol Bellamy, first woman ever elected president of New York's City Council, welcomes Ludmila as Robert G. Berry, Director of Fund Raising, U.S. Olympic Committee, looks on.

FIFTH OLYMPIC SPORTS SERIES FEATURES YACHTING EVENTS

Fifth Issue in the 1980 Olympic Games sports series, released in October, commemorates the yachting events scheduled for the Bay of Tallinn, annual host to the International Baltic Sailing Regatta.

Yachting was first introduced into modern Olympic competition at the second Olympiad in 1900, and has been a part of every Olympic competition since 1908.

Paul B. Elvstrom, of Denmark, first athlete to win individual gold medals in four successive Olympic Games, is generally acknowledged as the most outstanding Olympic yachtsman. Elvstrom won a Firefly class gold medal at the 1948 London Games, and returned to take first place in Finn competition at the 1952 Helsinki Games, 1956 Melbourne Games and 1960 Rome Games.

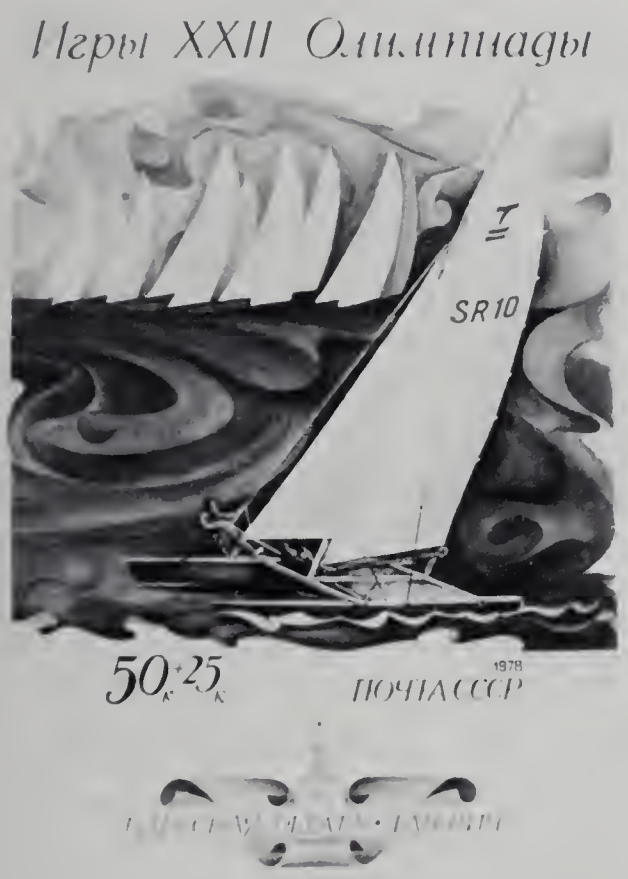
Other prominent Olympic yachtsmen include Valentin Mankin, of the Soviet Union, winner of both the 1968 Finn class and 1972 Tempest inaugural, and silver medalist in 1976 Tempest competition, Lt. Rodney Stuart Pattison, of the British Royal Navy, back-to-back gold medalist in the Flying Dutchman class at the 1972 and 1976 Games; Norway's Prince Olav, 1928's 6-meter class champion and Greece's Prince Constantine, part of the winning 1960 Dragon team.

Construction for the 1980 Olympic Regatta is scheduled for completion next year and includes an Olympic Yachting Center, with a five story yacht club and berths for 750 yachts; an Olympic Village; a computerized Information and Press Center; a 314-meter high radio-TV tower; expansion of the Tallinn airport; a 27-story, 800-guest hotel; and 6000-seat Civic Center.

All Finn and 470 yachts, the two most numerous classes, will be built at the Tallinn Experimental Sports Shipyard to reduce construction and transportation expenses for countries participating in the 1980 Olympic Regatta.

The multicolored stamps, as with all others in the Olympic sports series, were designed by Nikolai Litvinov, three-time winner of the best stamp design of the year award of "Philately in the U.S.S.R." magazine.

Issue Five — Star
Part of Olympic competition since the 1932 Los Angeles Games, except for Montreal



Issue Five — Souvenir Sheet Tornado
Inaugurated at the 1976 Montreal Games

Issue Five — Soling
Inaugurated at the 1972 Munich Games

Issue Five — 470
Debuted in the Olympics at the 1976 Montreal Games

Issue Five — Finn
Part of the Olympics since the 1952 Helsinki Games

Issue Five — Flying Dutchman
Part of the Olympic Regatta since the 1960 Rome Games

(Continued on next page)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE APPROVES OFFICIAL STAMP ALBUMS

Custom designed official stamp albums for single stamps, miniature sheets and first day covers have been approved by the Organizing Committee for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

For single stamps, an Official Custom Album is available with a gold embossed, padded vinyl binder. Album pages are printed on one side only on heavy stock, and contain illustrations of every stamp and souvenir sheet for easy identification. Separate pages are provided for each Sport and Golden City issue, and are accompanied by historical commentary on each stamp as well as the history of the Olympics, Olympic stamps and Moscow.

The Custom Album is available at $14.50, and Section I, containing all of the historical commentaries and pages for Sports Issues One through Four, and the Golden Cities Issue One, is available at $4.50. Annual supplements will keep the album up to date.

Also available for single stamps is a deluxe hingeless album, meticulously crafted by the world-renowned Borek of Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany, with a gold-ornamented, leather-grain vinyl binder and matching slipcase.

Album pages are printed on one side only on heavy stock, specially milled for archival longevity, lasting protection of the stamps and beauty. Special acetate mounts permit easy insertion, protect against scratches, unnecessary handling and dulling, and preserve the original gum and mint condition of every stamp and souvenir sheet.

The pages are linen hinged for durability, and open flat for full display. A unique "turn bar" binder provides for maximum safety and rigidity, and greatly facilitates the insertion of additional pages.

The deluxe hingeless singles album and matching slipcase are now available at $29.50, and Section I, containing all of the historical commentaries and stamp pages through Issue Four, is available at $16.50. Additional sections will be released annually.

Also available is an Official First Day Cover Album, with matching slipcase and pages for all issues, at $50, and an Official Miniature Sheet Album, with separate volumes for both the Sports stamps and Golden Cities issues, at $89, including pages for all issues.

The albums are available from leading stamp dealers or directly from the 1980 Olympic Stamp Program, Box 1980, Dayton, Ohio 45401.

OWENS PRESENTS CHECK TO AID U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM

Jesse Owens, winner of four Olympic gold medals in one year and the only athlete to set five world records in one day, presented the U.S. Olympic Committee with the first in a series of donations on behalf of the 1980 Olympic Stamp and Cupro-nickel Coin Programs.

Jesse Owens, left, and Max J. Humbert, center, President, Paramount International Coin Corporation, present giant, 2 ft. long check for $25,000 to Robert G. Berry, Director of Fund Raising, U.S. Olympic Committee. Check is first in a series of donations to various national Olympic teams on behalf of the 1980 Olympic Stamp and Coin Program.

Owens, legendary star of the 1936 Berlin Games, and Max J. Humbert, President and Chairman of the Board, Paramount International Coin Corporation, presented a $25,000 check to Robert G. Berry, Director of Fund Raising, U.S. Olympic Committee, at the 87th annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Houston.

The check represents the first in a series of donations derived from the sale of the Soviet Union's 1980 Olympic stamps and one rouble commemorative coins in the United States. Three percent of the face value of the Soviet Olympic stamps and coins is being donated to the Olympic team in every country where they are sold, in addition to the proceeds being raised for the staging of the Games of the XXII Olympiad in Moscow.

"While the sale of stamps and coins to collectors will produce only a small portion of the $26 million needed to send the U.S. team to the 1980 Olympics", Owens noted that the use of stamps to help defray Olympic expenses was inaugurated by Greece for the first Olympiad of the modern era in 1896 at Athens.

UNDER THE GAVEL

Choice Gold Leads Auction Action

by
Karl Hirtzinger, Manager,
Rare Coin Auction Department

The late summer numismatic auction activity has been very brisk to say the least. As I write this edition of "Under The Gavel", we have just returned from an extremely hectic and busy week in Houston, Texas after attending the American Numismatic Association Convention. Both the bourse and the Bowers and Ruddy auction were well attended, with record high prices on choice and gem material.

Choice mint state and proof U.S. gold has drawn the lion's share of the interest in recent weeks. Particular emphasis was placed on the Roman and Matte proof gold at the ANA auction. A few examples: two gem specimens of the 1913 quarter eagle brought $3100 and $3500; a 1911 half eagle which realized a bid of $5500; two beautiful Indian head eagles, a 1913 and a 1915, which produced winning bids of $10,000 and $12,000; and finally, a superb gem 1911 Saint-Gaudens double eagle which sold for a record price of $22,000.

Just two weeks prior to the ANA Sale, RARCOA handled the very successful auction sale of the Kaufman Collection. Despite the fact that many of the rarities showed evidence of improper handling over the years, outstanding bids were the name of the game. The rarest coin in the sale, the 1825 5 over 4 U.S. half eagle, one of only two known, sold for a whopping $140,000. A beautiful gem example of the 1907 Rolled Edge With Periods Indian eagle, of which only 42 were reportedly minted, realized $46,000 after spirited bidding.

By the time you read this article, Paramount will have already conducted the September 14th and 15th sale of the "Covington Collection". One of the highlights of the sale was the choice proof specimen of the 1729 British Five Guinea Piece. Probably fewer than five examples of this extremely rare coin remain in existence today. We estimated the value of this beautiful museum quality piece in the $30,000 to $50,000 range. Also included was a complete set of the Roman and Matte finish proof Indian half eagles. Each coin was offered separately and, because of their outstanding quality, record bids abounded. Another featured coin in the sale was the choice uncirculated 1832, 13 Stars, Square Base 2, half eagle (the Red Book plate coin). This specimen is one of the finest known and evoked hectic bidding. Numerous lots of choice and gem materials were presented in the first session. These included a magnificent gem proof example of the 1831 first restrike half cent, a rare gem uncirculated 1872 business strike two cent piece, a superb gem uncirculated 1925-D Buffalo nickel, and an outstanding gem uncirculated 1794 half dime. Also included in the first half of the sale was a very rare mint state specimen of the 1809 dime, probably the second finest known. Gem uncirculated examples of U.S. silver included an 1870-S dime, an 1875-S and 1876 twenty cent pieces, beautiful 1865 and 1896-S quarters, superb specimens of the 1861-O, 1868-S, and 1879 Liberty Seated halves, and outstanding examples of the 1920-D and -S Walking Liberty half dollars. The silver dollars in the sale began with a choice almost uncirculated 1795 Flowing Hair type dollar, followed by gem mint state Liberty Seated silver dollars dated 1859-O and 1861. Morgan and Peace dollars were well represented by many gem condition rare dates and a good selection of proof-like coins.

Choice condition rare U.S. patterns started the second session and featured a unique 1879 Goloid Metric dollar in white metal (Judd-1634), which at one time was in the collection of King Farouk of Egypt. The patterns were followed by the U.S. gold coins, of which we have already mentioned many outstanding rarities. Also included was a rare 1861-D gold dollar in almost uncirculated condition, gem proof specimens of the 1900, 1908, 1910, and 1915 quarter eagles, and many many more

(Continued on page 27)

The very rare 1832 U.S. Half Eagle in choice Uncirculated condition, one of approximately 15 known was one of the many rarities offered in the September 14-15 Covington Collection Sale. (Lot 758)

A Superb 1909 Satin Finish Proof Half Eagle, one of eight Gem proof Indian Half Eagles sold in New York City on September 15, 1978. (Lot 804)

THE TICHBORNE SPOON COLLECTION — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS SILVER SPOONS

In the year 1592, Christopher Wace — a leading silversmith and sculptor in the city of London — starting working on what was to be his most important commission: A set of 12 silver spoons.

His first designs were for a set of Apostle Spoons, popular gifts to newborn children. A wealthy family might give a complete set of Apostle spoons to a godchild as a gift. A poor family might give one spoon to a godchild — the spoon bearing the Saint after whom the child was named or the spoon bearing the child's patron Saint. Thus, the Apostle Spoon was created. Rarely seen outside of major museums, Apostle spoons are extremely rare and desirable. Many collectors consider Apostle spoons the first commemorative collectibles.

Following the popular custom of his times, Wace began a set of Apostle Spoons. But after sculpting the finials (ornaments atop the handle) for Saint Peter and Christ, he decided to do something different with his commission. Wace sculpted his monarch, Queen Elizabeth I, and added the nine "Worthies".

The nine Worthies, a popular subject of the applied arts in the 15th and 16th Centuries, were the three Jews from the Old Testament — Joshua, King David and Judas Maccabeus; the three great Pagans from Ancient History — Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar; and the three Christian Knights from the Age of Chivalry — King Arthur, Charlemagne and Guy of Warwick.

On the handle of each spoon, Wace engraved the name of the subject appearing on the finial — *in Latin.* On the handle the Lion Passant, Date Letter, and Maker's Mark were stamped to certify the spoon's contents (sterling silver), the year of creation (1592), and the maker (C. Wace). The bowl of each spoon was stamped with the Leopard's Head, symbol of the London Assay Office.

THE SPOONS' HISTORY

The early history of the 12 spoons is obscure. In a Christie's auction catalogue it was stated that the spoons were presented in 1656 to Sir Robert Tichborne. It was only then that the spoons became known as the Tichborne Spoons.

This beautiful set of spoons eventually passed to Sir Robert's sister, Mrs. Sharp, but little is known of them until 1858 when they were featured in a Christie's auction. They were then owned by a Mr. Falke.

A Deluxe Presentation Case and Certificate of Authenticity accompany each Tichborne Spoon Collection.

The Tichborne family redeemed the spoons for £430 and kept them as family heirlooms until they were placed in a 1914 auction, again at Christie's. They were purchased for £2,000 by Nostell Priory. Sixty years later, the 12 Tichborne Spoons, the original set created in the 16th Century by Christopher Wace were once again consigned to a Christie's auction, bringing £70,000. The successful bidder was an Edinburgh antiquities dealer.

"Nine Worthies were they colled, of different rites,
Three Jews, three Pagans and three Christian Knights."

— The Flower and the Leaf
Dryden (1631-1700)

A temporary export embargo was placed on the Elizabethan spoon set after pressure arose to have the spoons purchased in the national interest. Through grants, donations, and loans, the Hampshire County Museum Services purchased the spoons for £85,000 ($170,000 at today's exchange rates).

It is remarkable that this set of 12 silver spoons survived for almost 400 years. When one considers the immense amount of silver mentioned in medieval inventories which has now been lost, the survival of the Tichborne Spoons is nothing short of miraculous. So much silver which avoided confiscation, requisition or theft fell victim to the whims of fashion. It was melted down and more modern designs were wrought from it. Only relatively recently have such pieces been regarded as heirlooms and the fact that something was a gift from a celebrated person in the past was not enough to secure its preservation.

The most celebrated silver spoons in British history — the Tichborne Spoons — are now on long-term display at the Portsmouth City Museum.

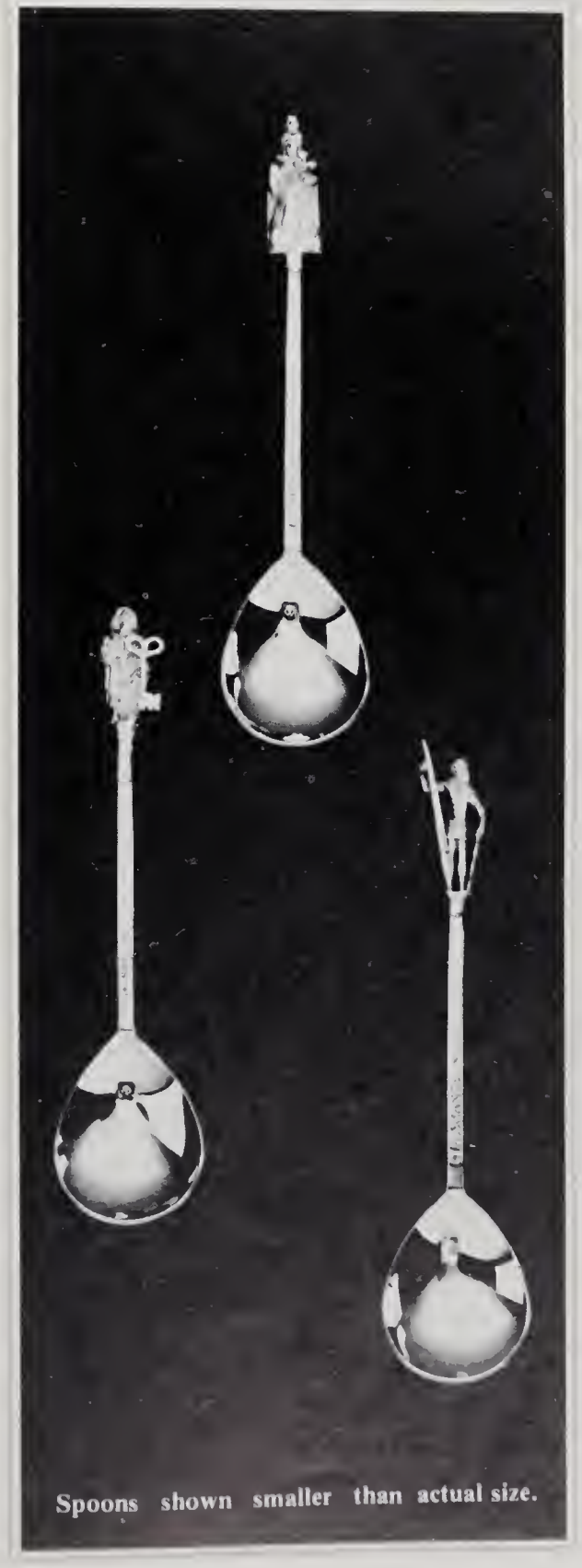
"Though thou be not set among ye worthyes nyne
Yet was thou a conqueroure in thy tyme."

***Agincourt* (c. 1417)**

In cooperation with Hampshire County Museum Services, a limited edition of the Tichborne Spoons is now being painstakingly re-created. Only 5,000 sets are to be made, with only 2,500 reserved for North American collectors. Paramount Classics will offer the spoons in solid sterling silver, or in a Deluxe Edition of gold on sterling silver.

This is the first time that these historic spoons have been reereated. In granting permission for this work, Hampshire County Museum officials have guaranteed that they will never again allow the Tichborne Spoons to be duplicated.

Paramount Classics has established a Subscription Plan that allows collectors to pay for the entire collection over a full 12 months while receiving one spoon per month. This means you can begin enjoying your Tichborne Spoon collection while you pay for it. For your free brochure offering the Tichborne Spoon Collection, write: Tichborne Spoons, One Paramount Plaza, Englewood, Ohio 45322. ■



Three times the Tichborne Spoons have been auctioned at Christie's:

April 19, 1858 — £430
June 15, 1914 — £2,000
June 26, 1974 — £70,000

Notice the exacting detail of the finials, the symbols held in each subject's hands, and the Leopard's Head Hallmark.

THE TIFFANY GLASS MOSAICS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT

by
Mary T. Brooks,
former U.S. Mint Director

The Mint's Tiffany glass mosaics are among the most beautiful and lasting of our national art treasures. I felt like an old prospector who had made a strike when I found the lovely mosaics were really products of the Tiffany Studios of New York City. They are mounted on the granite walls of the lobby of the new Philadelphia Mint on Independence Mall and had been in the entrance hall of the old Mint at Garden Street since it was built in 1901.

After three trips through the old Mint to make sure that we were not leaving anything of value, I decided to make the effort to move the mosaics. They were so dirty it was hard to tell if they were frescoes or made of glass. After several phone calls, we found the Roman Mosaic and Tile Company of Philadelphia could move them for us. We washed the mosaics' faces and the colors literally leaped out at us. They were then covered with a water soluble cement and canvas, and carefully chipped away from the wall and ceiling. We took color photographs so that if we had an accident we would have a guide to reassemble the jigsaw puzzle. They were transported to a basement vault at the new Mint and laid on their faces. I had uneasy moments until we got them safely mounted. There was a great deal of activity in the vault with many things being moved about. We framed them with matching granite and six months later mounted them on the wall of the lobby. Spotlights were installed in the ceiling to highlight them.

The mosaics, made from designs by William B. Van Ingen, are unique to the coinage operation and were commissioned at a cost of $40,000 for the third Mint facility in Philadelphia which opened in 1901. The two oblong pieces measure 49½ inches in height and 166¼ inches in width. The five circular works are 59½ inches in diameter. Appraisers placed a fair value of $420,000 on the seven panels in 1971.

The Mint's pictorial mosaics are among the finest examples of the superb craftsmanship and lasting beauty of Tiffany's decorative art. Tiffany developed his own rainbow of colors and a new kind of glass which he named Favrile, taken from fabrile which pertains to an artificer or his work and marks it as made by hand. Tiffany's mosaics reflect his free use of color. To make them he used his iridescent Favrile glass, mother-of-pearl and transparent tesserae backed with gold or metal leaf.

Glass mosaics are one of the most durable art forms. They repel atmospheric and chemical gases and the disintegrating influences of the elements. Once stained, the glass pieces permanently retain their color.

The figures of children are used in the Mint's glass panels illustrating the ancient Roman coinage processes of melting, granulating, annealing or drying, weighing, stamping and finishing. Their use was suggested by a wall painting unearthed from the Casa dei Vettii during the excavations at Pompeii in 1895. The

Nellie Connally (L) and Mary Brooks at the unveiling of the Tiffany Mosaics in the new Philadelphia Mint. The subjects for the glass masterpieces were suggested by a wall painting unearthed in Pompeii in 1895. The subject of the mosaics are the several steps in coinage production.

Vettiian mural, thought to have been done in the first half century of the Christian era, shows plump, winged cupids performing the ancient coinage methods.

The shimmering blues and greens of water and sky and the vivid red sails of a ship can be seen in the background of several of the Mint's masterpieces. For safety and ready access to transportation, ancient Mints were built on islands or near the water to secure the shipments of coins from the perils of land travel.

The panels originally embellished an elaborate white marble-walled lobby of the Garden Street Mint.

Marble mosaics of the Great Seal of the United States were embedded in a marble-tiled floor and overhead glowed a gold-backed glass mosaic ceiling. A grand marble staircase swept up to a medal display room. The lobby's ornate design and dazzling golden radiance attracted throngs of out-of-town visitors and Philadelphians alike to the only public area in the old Mint.

Soon after, however, Tiffany's popularity began to wane and by 1920 his flowery art was out of vogue — scorned as too frilly, pretentious and naive. He died in 1933 at the age of 88.

Today there is a revival of appreciation for Tiffany's work — the colors and shapes he created and the new materials and techniques he discovered.

I decided to make a festive occasion for the unveiling on June 9, 1971. I invited Nellie Connally, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, some other high ranking women, and the press to come with us on a bus from Washington. We invited two of the top Tiffany authorities in the country and they both came: Dr. Robert Koch of South Norwalk, Conn., author of "Louis Tiffany, Rebel in Glass", and Rollins College President Hugh McKean. They both testified that these were true Tiffany mosaics and among the finest in the world. They have been rated among the three most important Tiffany treasures in the hemisphere — the other two being in the Curtis Publishing Company building in Philadelphia and in the Beaux Art Theater in Mexico City.

It makes me happy to know that those lovely colors will be glowing down from the walls at future generations of sight-seers through the years ahead. ■

Mrs. Connally, wife of then Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, and Mrs. Brooks, then Director of the Mint, gaze at the unexcelled beauty of the Tiffany glasswork. The mosaics were unveiled at a public ceremony on June 9, 1971.

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Paramount is always looking for ways to better serve our customers. So, we have recently installed a TOLL FREE number for your convenience in ordering with your credit card account. You can use it from anywhere in the continental United States with the exception of Ohio. Ohio residents may call direct 513-836-8641. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

HEADS AND TALES

Good News In '78 For Numismatists

by
Thomas V. Haney, N.L.G.
Former Numismatic Editor
of *The New York Times*

Mrs. Betty Higby has joined the Colorado Springs, Colorado staff of the ANA as Director of Grants and Endowments.

This year is likely to be recorded as one of the most momentous in numismatic history. First, we find the ANA with its membership of more than 33,000 continuing to grow and its Museum in the Colorado Springs Headquarters bulging with new and many rare, beautiful acquisitions.

Getting together with experts from every State of the Union and many foreign nations, at the 87th Anniversary Convention in Houston was like a doctor testing the heartbeat of a patient — in this case the condition of our hobby. The findings proved "healthier than ever".

Alterations in the format for this glittering pageant, held in the Astrohall, permitted more time to attend forums and meetings and to quiz the real pros for their opinions.

With inflation rampant and the price of gold skyrocketing, the big question is "Where will it all end?" Another topic widely discussed was stricter Government regulations for the curbing of counterfeiters, and tighter protection for both collectors and dealers.

The voices of ANA's leaders and the media gained considerable recognition in Washington, D.C. A giant step was made for collectors of ancient and foreign coins with a ruling by the Department of State permitting the import and export of certain properties, including coins.

Clarification of this poser, after many years, resulted from the efforts of the ANA Office of Legislative Counsel, headed by David Ganz, and the prestigious ANS with its home base in New York.

The ANA was not concerned with the UNESCO provision prohibiting materials stolen from a collection or museum from being imported or exported, Counsel Ganz stressing that this stipulation was fully supported as a safeguard against thefts.

ANA President Grover C. Criswell has announced that Mrs. Betty Higby, former superintendent of the Denver Mint, has assumed the post of Director of Grants and Endowments of the Association.

"Her appointment could have a far-reaching impact on the future of the ANA," Criswell commented. "Having Mrs. Higby on the ANA team at headquarters in Colorado Springs should facilitate our obtaining grants and donations from private foundations in order to further the aims of the Association."

The Mini Dollar problem was tossed about by many conventioneers and it may be some time before the House Banking Subcommittee finally agrees on a design. Most agreed that Liberty should be stressed on some of our modern coinage and the design readied by Frank Gasparro, Chief Engraver of the Mint, is favored.

Mrs. Stella B. Hackel, who has won the hearts of many numismatists since being named Mint Director, hopes to cut red tape in Washington and attain some of her goals.

She hopes to have our mints turn out more perfect proof and mint sets, although the cost due to inflation, will not be reduced. Commemorative medals, marking highlights of our history, also are in Mrs. Hackel's plans.

A silver commemorative exhibit at the old San Francisco Mint Museum sparked greater interest in coins and medals. The collection, starting with the 1892 Columbian half dollar, is on loan from a Pacific Coast Numismatic Society enthusiast, being housed with memorabilia of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, tokens and paper money donated earlier by the California State Numismatic Association.

More good news of '78 was announcement of plans for the renovation of the New Orleans Mint that played such a role in the country's early history. It was turned over to the State of Louisiana by the General Services Administration in 1966 with the stipulation that it be put to practical use within a decade.

Funds made available to the Louisiana Museum Board by the State Legislature ended a long battle to save the 140-year old

edifice. At a cost of $3.5 million it will be made a touring center with exhibits, a multi-media show, a 30,000-volume research library, shops and restaurants.

Azie Taylor Morton, President Carter's appointed Treasurer of the United States, also is interested in numismatics and determined to be more than a silent figure in office.

Like the syngraphists, she wants the $2 note to be widely circulated. "Banks say customers don't ask for it. Customers say banks don't issue it. It's a vicious circle," she says. Promotion through big companies and news media might turn the tide, and the same would hold true for the "Midget Dollar", Mrs. Morton stated.

The new commemorative deuce met with success in Portland, Ore., where the $2 bills in circulation now outnumber the $1 notes, with considerable saving to the taxpayers.

Another healthy sign is the interest in the ANA junior program under the direction of Florence M. Schook. The young men and women, with their great enthusiasm, have contributed greatly to the collecting fraternity. Their promotional exhibits during Coin Week, writings, and campaigns to enlist ANA members rate kudos.

With a large Federal Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the ANS is preparing what it hopes will be the most scholarly exhibit ever put together for its Museum in upper Manhattan. The topic will stress world coinage as related to man's economic, political and social history.

Following its robbery in 1977 a completely new and airtight security system is being installed. Although all stolen items were eventually recovered, ANS leaders don't want it to happen again. This work might delay opening of the new exhibit until late November.

The ANS will publish a book to be titled *Greek Numismatics and Archaeology*, compiled by many friends of Margaret Thompson, Chief Curator and formerly Curator of Greek Coins, who will retire in February of 1979. ■

MINIATURE SHEETS — THE "HOT" NEW COLLECTIBLE

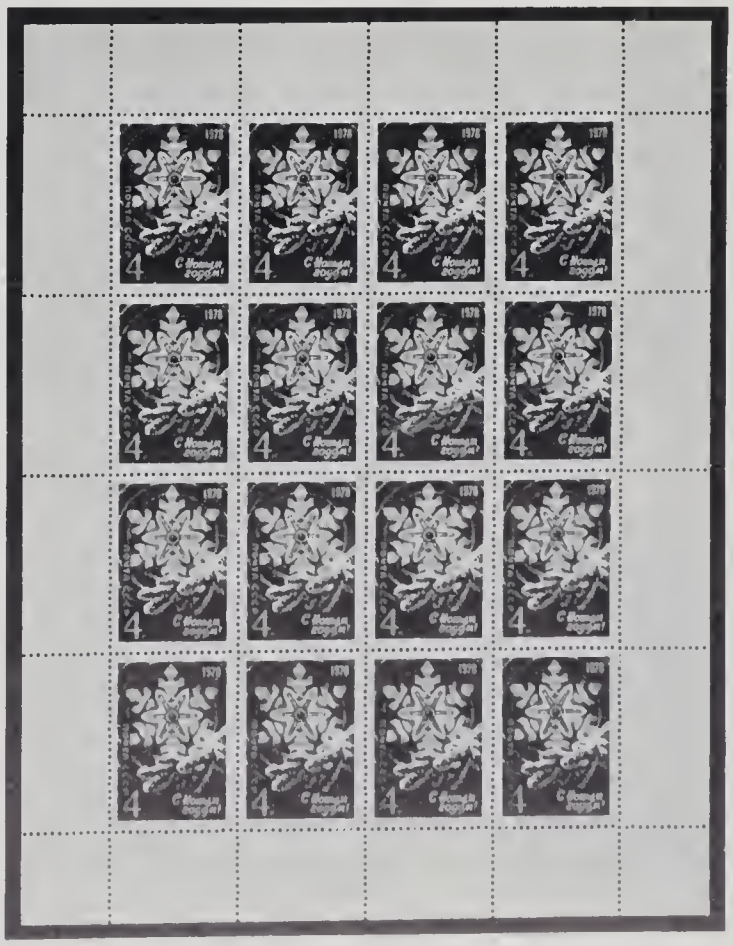
Although the miniature sheet format is relatively new, it has captured the imagination of the stamp collecting field, and is fast becoming one of the most desired items among philatelists.

Around the globe, countries have issued miniature sheets of stamps and eager collectors have snapped them up. Due to the small issues and the amazing popularity of miniature sheets, there have been some dramatic price increases:

— Issued in miniature sheet format for the first time in 1977/1978, the traditional Holiday Stamp of the Soviet Union was released in an issue of only 7,500 —obviously a small number relative to the size of the country and the number of collectors. Aided by the upsurge in interest in miniature sheets, the 1977/1978 Holiday Stamp miniature sheet now sells for over $20. Paramount customers received this Holiday Stamp miniature sheet as part of their Santa Claus Cover Collection, Volume II.

Another interesting issue is the 1976 set of four miniature sheets commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration. Released at $23.60 for the set of four, these sets are now selling for $265 — an increase of 1,027%. And 90,000 of each of the four miniature sheets were issued!

Miniature sheets of stamps: A popular collectible seemingly on the verge of rapid growth and popularity. ■



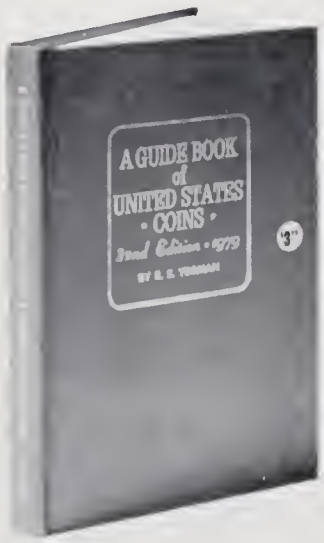
THE BOOKSHELF

by
Thomas V. Haney, N.L.G.
Former Numismatic Editor
of *The New York Times*

Numerous new features are to be found within the 256 pages of the thirty-second edition of R.S. Yeoman's *A Guide Book of United States Coins,* better known here and abroad as the Red Book.

This "numismatic bible" has long been rated the best retail value guide for all our coinage. This revision, dated for 1979, covers all U.S. moneys from 1616 to the present. Kenneth E. Bressett again was the coordinating editor and he called on more than 60 experts from many parts of the country for aid in compiling the volume.

Produced by the Western Publishing Company, the well illustrated hardbound work ($3.95) is available from most coin dealers and book and hobby shops. It also can be ordered direct from Department M, Western Publishing Company, Inc., 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wi. 53404 in which case $1 must be included to cover postage and handling.



One distinct change for 1979 is the new official ANA grading standards given as each major coin type is introduced. Thus the individual headings over each valuation listing now show the ANA numerical abbreviations and grading equivalents. Values have been updated and reflect the impact of the new grading standards on the hobby.

Another highlight is a bigger section on the interesting Large Cents. Members of the Early American Coppers Society, one of the most dedicated specialist groups in numismatics, contributed their expertise to the revised section, resulting in new value listings and a number of new varieties.

Many good pictures have been added to this revised Guide and it has been reset in a new type face and style and better bound to provide greater durability.

As in former years, the Guide contains a wealth of historical data. As pointed out here often, the prices listed may have changed considerably since the book was published. The general trend appears to continue upward for quality and/or rare materials. Many experts, for example, expected the price of gold to increase, but few thought it would soar over $200 per ounce in the world marketplaces.

GIANT FROM WISCONSIN

That jolly giant of reference works, the *Standard Catalog of World Coins,* has put on some extra weight. The 1979 or fifth edition covers coins issued by 1,245 countries, states, provinces and cities. The newest glossy covered paperback of telephone directory size, contains 1,760 pages.

The men out Wisconsin way seem to specialize in doing things in a big way and this Krause Publications' production just expands each year.

This edition, compiled by Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler, includes 160 more pages than the '78 volume and covers all coins, with the exception of those of Russia and the Ottoman Empire, from the 1770's through 1978. The Russian coverage begins in 1796 and that for the Ottoman Empire starts with 1808.

The book ($23.50) is being distributed by most coin dealers and also is available in numerous hobby and book shops. It also may be ordered from Krause Publications, 700 E. State Street, Iola, Wi. 54945.

More than 33,000 photos are used to illustrate over 69,000 coins listed by dates and mintmarks. Among the book's features is the addition of the Durrani

Empire pieces to the Afghanistan and India Native states listings, and all the coinage from the death of Francis I in 1765 for Austria and Austrian states.

This revision goes back further into history than did its four predecessors in coverage. Denmark, the Papal states, Poland, and Portugal and its colonies, Spain and its colonial mints and Sweden are among the places included after expanded research. The editors also present interesting data on the Mexican War of Independence issues [1810-1825] and countermarks of that era.

The Catalog's listings carry mintage figures and in most cases evaluations are given in four or five grades. An excellent index makes reference work easy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Another Krause publication enlarged in 1978 was Carl Allenbaugh's *Coins Questions and Answers* ($1.95), edited by Robert M. Poeschl. This third edition was carefully updated and went from 128 to 192 pages, with the chapters increased from 22 to 26.

The author, who ranks among the best in our hobby, included coverage of U.S. and world coins, tokens, medals and paper money, the paper currency section being expanded considerably. Within the volume are 599 of the most frequently asked questions and some interesting answers. This time, Carl even included queries on numismatic investments.

This work is beautifully printed and the illustrations sharp. It is rich with excellent information (nothing too technical) for both newcomers to collecting and the seasoned aficionados.

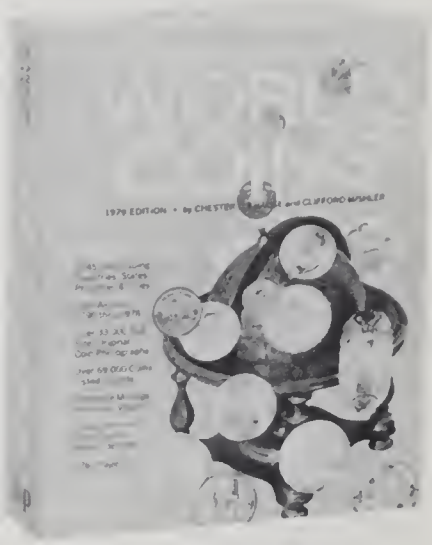
PRICE GUIDE REVISED

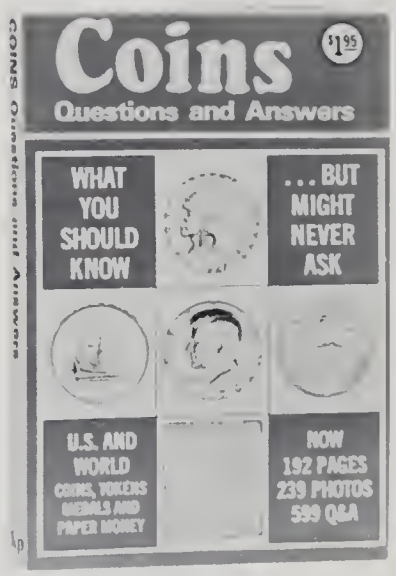
Tom DeLorey and Fred Reed of Coin World's staff, made considerable revisions for the fourth edition of the *Price Guide for the Collector of Modern United States Paper Money Errors.* With the deluge of miscues made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in recent years, the 124-page softbound book should prove valuable to collectors of our errant currency.

The book was put together with the cooperation of numerous paper money dealers, collectors and BEP. The authors explain in detail how error notes slip through during the course of three separate printings to which all U.S. bank notes are subjected. As indicated in this Guide, mistakes are often extensive and varied during the first and second printings.

Double denomination notes, incomplete printings and inverted bills are only several of the many errors priced in this volume. Many of the error notes are illustrated and values listed range from $5 to $3950 over face. The final overprinting, when an entirely new accumulation of mistakes may occur, also is described by the authors.

The Guide ($3) may be obtained from Amos Press, Inc., 911 Vandemark Road, Sidney, Ohio 45367. ■





UNDER THE GAVEL Cont'd.

rare and high grade U.S. gold coins.

The last half of the second session featured many rare coins of the world, including an extremely rare specimen striking of the 1888 Canadian quarter and an equally rare proof 1873 Newfoundland Cent. Gold coins of the world closed the sale. Among the more interesting pieces was a gem condition 1934 Swiss 100 Francs, and a large selection of choice Scandinavian gold.

The auction business is a never ending job. As we write this installment of "Under The Gavel", we are also preparing the catalogue for our November "Grand Central" sale, which will also contain many numismatic rarities. Catalogues should be available the first week of October at the price of $5.00 per copy.

We are now accepting consignments for our April 1979 sale. Anyone interested in consignment should direct their inquiries to my attention in care of Paramount's Auction Department. I will be happy to discuss the sale and our very competitive commission fees. Write or call collect today. ■

The extremely rare 1729 British Proof Five Guinea Coin. Seaby's, the prominent English numismatic firm, reports having seen only three of these pieces in the last 25 years. Another great rariety that was offered by Paramount in the Covington Sale. (Lot 975)

MINT ENGRAVERS — UNSUNG HEROES

The Men and Their Coins

Last of a Series
by
Helen Price

Photos courtesy of *Coin World*

Winding up our series on Mint Engravers, it would seem apropos to spotlight each member of the "Worthy Line" in retrospect, for each in his own way served faithfully and diligently in shaping the history of our federal coinage.

Here, then, in brief, is a re-cap; a summary of our ten Chief Mint Engravers, past and present.

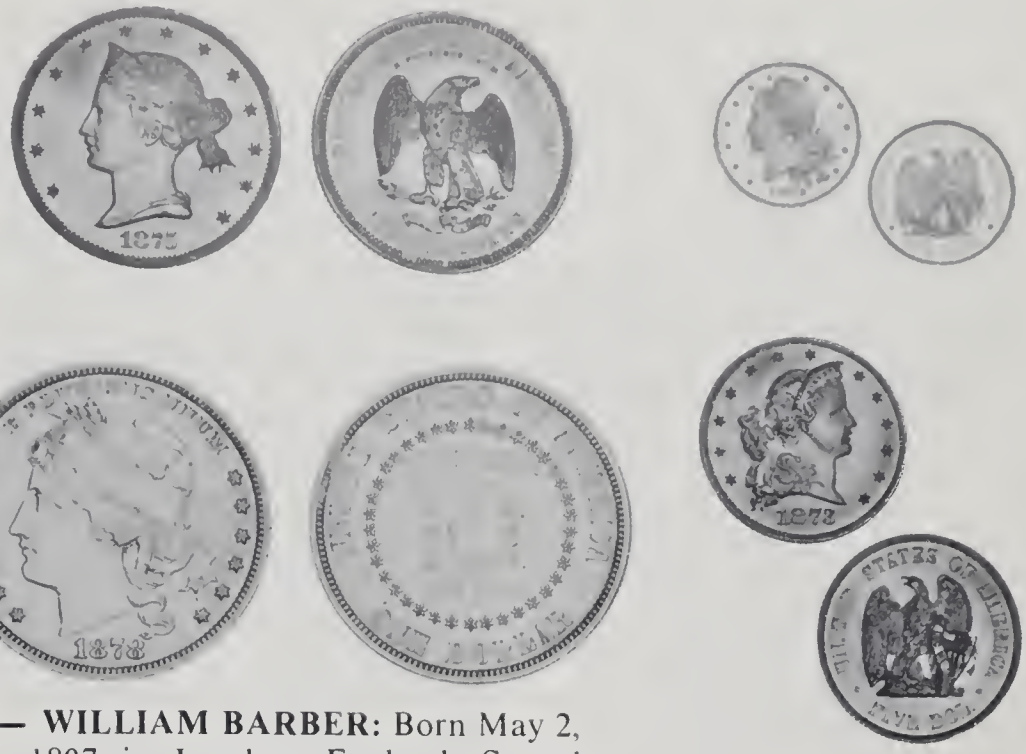
1. — **ROBERT SCOT:** Little is known about him. Born in England; came to Philadelphia in 1783. Served from 1793 to 1823, though these dates vary. Credits: He is sometimes credited with designing the 1794 and Draped Bust Half Cent and with making the dies for the 1793 Copper Half Cent; also the Heraldic Eagle reverse based on the Great Seal of the United States.

2. — **WILLIAM KNEASS:** Born Sept. 1781 in Lancaster, Pa. Served from Jan. 29, 1824 to Aug. 27, 1840. Credits: Affected important coin changes in 1834 and 1838 for gold; 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1840 for silver; Pattern Half Dollar of 1838.

3. — **CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT:** Born Dec. 23, 1785 in Hanover, Pa. Served from Dec. 21, 1840 to July 23, 1844. Credits: Liberty Seated design; Coronet Type (on gold); Flying Eagle reverse for Dollars and Half Dollars (patterns only). His obverse design of one of the Pattern Dollars, stars around figure of Liberty, was adopted as the regular design in 1840 and used until 1873 when a design change was made. His designs were also used on the regular United States coins in denominations of Half Dollar, Quarters, 20¢ pieces, Dimes and Half Dimes from 1837 and 1840 to 1892. Also designed numerous Pattern coins; 1836 Silver Dollar; numerous medals.

James B. Longacre

4. — **JAMES BARTON LONGACRE:** Born Aug. 11, 1794. Served from Sept. 6, 1844 to Jan. 1, 1869.
Credits: Flying Eagle Cent; Indian Head Cent; Two Cent piece; Three Cent Silver; Three Cent Nickel; Shield Nickel; Gold Dollar; $3.00 Gold; Liberty Head Double Eagle.



5. — **WILLIAM BARBER:** Born May 2, 1807 in London, England. Served from January 1869 to Aug. 31, 1879.
Credits: Hundreds of Pattern coins; many medals; however, he never designed a coin that appeared in circulation.

6. — **CHARLES E. BARBER:** Born Nov. 16, 1840 in London, England. (Son of William Barber). Served from 1880 to Feb. 18, 1917.
Credits: 1883 Nickel, Without Cents; Liberty Head (or Barber) Half Dollar, Quarter, Dime; also the $2.50 Gold Panama-Pacific obverse; the "Stella" pattern with flowing hair obverse; the obverse of the Columbian Half Dollar; miscellaneous medals; dies for coinage of other nations.

(Continued on next page)

7. — **GEORGE T. MORGAN:** Born 1845 in Birmingham, England. Served from 1917 to Jan. 4, 1925.
Credits: Best known for his Morgan or "Bland" Silver Dollar. Designed the reverse of the 1892 Columbian Half Dollar; obverse of the Lincoln-Illinois Half Dollar; reverse of the McKinley Gold Dollar; the 1915-S Panama-Pacific $2.50 Gold reverse; also the Coiled Hair obverse of the "Stella" pattern $4.00 Gold; miscellaneous medals; Huguenot—Walloon Half Dollar.

9. — **GILROY ROBERTS:** Born March 11, 1905 in Philadelphia, Pa. Served from July, 1948 to Oct. 1964.
Credits: Finalization of the Franklin Half Dollar; obverse Kennedy Half Dollar; innumerable medals.

8. — **JOHN RAY SINNOCK:** Born 1888 in Raton, New Mexico. Served from 1925 until May 14, 1947.
Credits: Best known for his Roosevelt Dime (still current today); the Franklin Half Dollar; Sesquicentennial Half Dollar and $2.50 Gold; reverse of the Lincoln-Illinois Half Dollar; many notable medals.

10. — **FRANK GASPARRO:** (Present Chief Engraver). Born Aug. 26, 1909 in Philadelphia, Pa. Appointed Chief Engraver Feb. 23, 1965.
Credits: Kennedy Half Dollar reverse; reverse 1959 Lincoln Cent; Eisenhower Dollar. Has designed numerous foreign coins; many outstanding medals.

And there you have it: The ten noteworthy men who shaped our country's coinage history, from its faltering beginning with the 1793 Copper Cent, to the Cents, Nickels, Dimes and Quarters that slip so matter-of-factly through our fingers today. Each and every one has been a distinguished and dedicated man. All have earned their rightful place on the roster of THE WORTHY LINE. ■

ASK PARAMOUNT

Q. I have some $1.00 star notes from Series 1974 in G-VF condition. What are my notes worth?

Mr. C.M.
Bronx, N.Y.

A. Small-sized U.S. currency with a star before the serial number are replacement notes. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces replacement, or "star", notes to take the place of imperfectly printed currency. No premium is currently attached to star notes of the $1.00 1974 Series.

Q. What is a "Penny Black" stamp?

Mr. J.S.B.
Eagleville, Pa.

A. Generally acknowledged as the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black is a British stamp with a face value of one penny. Issued on May 6th, 1840, the Penny Black features a portrait of Queen Victoria.

Q. Can you please give me some information about the 1920 and 1921 Pilgrim commemorative half dollar? I am intrigued by its design and background. And, as a long-time resident of Massachusetts, I'm interested in the history of my state.

Mrs. A.P.L.
Swampscott, Mass.

A. The Pilgrim commemorative half dollar was first issued in 1920 to mark the 300th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Governor William Bradford appears on the obverse, with the "Mayflower" on the reverse. Designed by Cyrus E. Dallin, the 90% silver half dollars were sold for $1 each. Today the 1920 Pilgrim sells in Uncirculated condition for between $40 and $65. The 1921 Pilgrim, sporting a lower mintage, sells for $80 to $115 in Uncirculated condition.

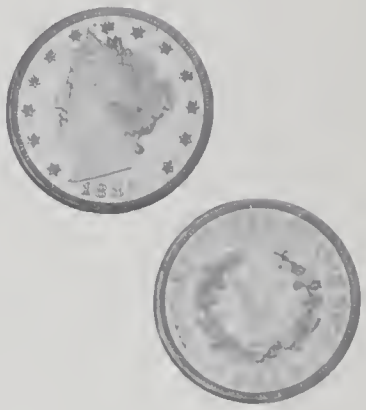
Q. Since my grandfather gave me a handful of change some years ago, I have been attracted to the design of the Liberty Head nickel. Now I want to purchase a few coins for my son. Can you tell me if Liberty Head nickels have been good investments?

Mrs. P.B.C.
Pueblo, Colorado

A. Like the vast majority of Uncirculated or Proof pre-1940 coins, Liberty Head nickels have increased in value substantially during the last two decades. The following prices for Uncirculated coins quoted from "A Guide Book of United States Coins" by R.S. Yeoman will indicate the trend.

	1959	1967	1978
1885	$90.00	$300.00	$375.00
1896	25.00	52.50	90.00
1908	8.00	25.00	72.50

We recommend a diversified portfolio of Proof and Uncirculated rare coins for long term capital gains. Few investments have produced the gains of rare coins held for a decade of two.



If you have a question concerning stamps, coins, or paper money, please address it to: **Charles Surasky, Editor, Paramount Journal, One Paramount Plaza, Englewood, Ohio 45322.** Questions of general interest will be published in the "Ask Paramount" column without revealing the author's identity. Please do not send your coins, stamps or currency with your question — send a hand drawing or photocopy. We welcome all inquiries.

WORLD COIN STATUS REPORT

1977 Cayman Islands Six Queens Silver Coins — The mint is experiencing production difficulties. As soon as the coins are struck they will be delivered.

1978 Cayman Islands Regalia Coins — Anticipate shipping first coins by mid-October.

1978 Jamaica $25 Proof Coin — Orders received through June 30, 1978 have been shipped. All orders placed in July will be shipped mid-October. August orders will be shipped mid-November.

1978 Jamaica $25 Unc. Coin — Orders received through August 31, 1978 have been shipped. September orders will be shipped in mid-November.

1978 Jamaica $100 Proof Coin — Virtually all orders have been shipped.

1978 Jamaica $250 Proof Coin — All orders received through August 31, 1978 have been shipped.

World Wildlife Coins (Afghanistan, Botswana, Seychelles) — Anticipate shipment by the end of October.

1978 Bahamas Anniversary Coins — Anticipate shipment by the beginning of December.

1978 Panama 500 Balboa Coin — Anticipate shipment by the beginning of October.

1978 Liberia Proof Set — Anticipate shipment by mid-October.

1978 Coronation Crown Coins — Anticipate shipment by the end of October.

Olympic Stamp Series II/1977 USSR Collector Coin Set — Anticipate shipment by the end of October.

This status report was prepared on September 25, 1978

PARAMOUNT'S AFTERMARKET BUY LIST

To rebuild our inventory after the recent rush to gold and silver coins, PARAMOUNT'S AFTERMARKET DEPARTMENT WANTS TO BUY A SELECTED NUMBER OF POPULAR PROOF AND UNCIRCULATED COINS! And we are paying the highest prices to obtain the coins we need!

If you possess any of the coins or sets included in the list below, ESPECIALLY THE POPULAR SILVER JUBILEE ISSUES, and want to sell for the highest prices available, simply package your coins securely and send them via registered or insured mail to Paramount.

COIN/SET	ISSUED AT	BUYING AT	INCREASE
1976 Bahamas $100 Proof Coin	$175.00	$650.00	271.4%
1977 Bahamas Proof Set	59.00	68.00	15.3%
1977 Cayman Islands $25 Proof Coin (Jubilee)	45.00	52.00	15.6%
1977 Cayman Islands $100 Proof Coin (Jubilee)	200.00	240.00	20%
1977 Cayman Islands $25 Unc Coin (Jubilee)	34.50	41.00	18.8%
1977 Cayman Islands $100 Unc Coin (Jubilee)	138.00	173.00	25.4%
1966 Greece Proof Set	10.00	20.00	100%
1976 Jamaica 7-piece Proof Set	22.50	34.00	51.1%
1970 Panama Proof Set	15.00	29.00	93.3%
1976 Panama 8-piece Proof Set	50.00	62.00	24%
1971 Trinidad-Tobago 6-piece Proof Set	15.00	185.00	1,133.3%
1977 Turks and Caicos Islands 25 Crown Proof Coin (Jubilee)	37.50	43.50	16%
1977 Turks and Caicos Islands 50 Crown Proof Coin (Jubilee)	75.00	91.50	22%
1977 Turks and Caicos Islands 25 Crown Unc Coin (Jubilee)	28.75	34.00	18.3%
1977 Turks and Caicos Islands 50 Crown Unc Coin (Jubilee)	57.50	73.00	27%

SHIP FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO:
Paramount International Coin Corporation
One Paramount Plaza • Englewood, Ohio 45322

Paramount reserves the right to return coins at our expense once a desired inventory is achieved.